



*Urban District Council of Padiham.*

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REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH

ON THE HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION  
OF THE  
URBAN DISTRICT OF PADIHAM  
For the Year 1920.



BURNLEY :

*George Anderson, Limited, Printers, etc., 50, St. James' Street.*

# *The Urban District Council of Padiham.*

1920.

CHAIRMAN—ERNEST WIGGINS, ESQ., J.P.

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND MEDICAL OFFICER TO THE MATERNITY  
AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE :

N. R. DHARMAVIR,  
F.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.C.P. (Edin.), L.F.P.S. (Gl.), D.P.H. (Camb.)

SANITARY INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT :

FRED. W. MORTIMER, M.S.I.A.,  
Certified Food and Meat Inspector.

HEALTH VISITOR :

MRS. LOTTIE READ, Trained Nurse,  
Certif. Roy. San. Inst., C.M.B.

SURVEYOR AND WATER ENGINEER :

ROBERT RATCLIFFE, Assoc. M.Inst. C.E., A.R. San. I.

# THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF PADIHAM.

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF  
PADIHAM

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my Fourteenth Annual Report, which deals with the year 1920.

In going through the Vital Statistics, you will find that the health record of your district has been satisfactory.

There is a substantial decrease in the general death rate in the year under review, it being 12.4, while it was 15.3 per 1,000 population in 1919. This is the lowest death rate recorded during the Public Health Administration of the district. As was expected, there has been a good increase in the birth rate, it being 22.3, while in the previous year it was 15.2.

As to the Infantile Mortality Rate, it has established another lowest record, and is brought down from 86 in 1919 to 83 per thousand births in 1920. This is a very encouraging result, especially when it is remembered that in my first Annual Report I had to record the Infantile Mortality Rate for the year 1907 as 194.11. I have compiled a table of statistics from varied districts in the County of Lancashire and the improvement in the mortality figures is noticeable in practically all of them.

The accommodation in the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre does not seem to be adequate for the increasing number of mothers and children attending it. The rooms not being suitably heated deter mothers from coming to the Centre in the winter months. This matter needs your urgent attention.

The abolition of Pail Closets still remains the chief sanitary requirement of the district. They were 1,417 in number at the end of the year under review.

I cannot close these remarks without putting on record my regret at the resignation of the Hon. Miss R. B. Kay-Shuttleworth, who was for over five years, the Chairman of the Mothers' and Babies' Welcome Committee, and one of the earliest co-opted members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. She, with Mrs. King, was the originator of the Welfare movement in the district, and up to the time of her resignation she put her heart and soul into it. Padiham owes a debt of gratitude to her for the untiring zeal and unremitting devotion with which she infused enthusiasm into the movement. Her inability to devote any further time to this local movement will, I am sure, be a loss which it will be difficult to replace.

Finally, I have to thank the members of the Mothers' and Babies' Welcome Committee and the officials of the Council for their valuable assistance in the discharge of my duties.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
COUNCIL OFFICES, PADIHAM.

N. R. DHARMAVIR,  
Medical Officer of Health.

May, 1921.

### SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Area of District in Acres .....	970
Population at Census of 1911 .....	13635
Number of Inhabited Houses at Census of 1911 .....	3186
Average Number of Persons per house in 1911 .....	4
Estimated Population in the Middle of 1920 .....	12903
Density of Population (persons per acre) .....	13
Number of Houses in 1920 .....	3170
Rateable Value of Padiham Urban District, 1920-21 .....	£62,572
Penny Rate is equivalent to .....	£260
Amount of Poor Law Relief for the year 1920 .....	£740
Number of Births registered : M. 153 (Leg. 138 ; Illeg. 15) F. 135 (Leg. 129 ; Illeg. 6) .....	288
Birth Rate .....	22.3
Number of Deaths registered : M. 79 ; F. 82 .....	161
Death Rate .....	12.4
Number of Deaths under one year : (M., Leg. 13 ; Illeg. 2) (F., Leg. 9 ; Illeg. 0) .....	24
Infantile Mortality Rate .....	83
Zymotic Death Rate .....	.85
Phthisis Death Rate .....	.54
Death Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis .....	.92
Malignant Disease Death Rate .....	.85

# REPORT.

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## TOPOGRAPHY.

Padiham is situated in the Calder Valley, and is traversed from east to west by the River Calder. To the north is Pendle Hill, and to the south Hambledon Hill. That part of the town which is situated to the north of the river is hilly, and at its highest point is 420 feet above sea level. The greater part of the town lies to the south and is flatter. It is 250 feet above sea level at its lowest point. The soil is clayey and damp.

## RIVER CALDER.

The river is joined by three brooks :—Green Brook, Shaw Brook, and Castle Clough Brook, all of which rise on Hambledon Hill.

GREEN BROOK, in its passage through Lowerhouse, receives pigmented effluent from the settling tanks connected with the Print Works. It then enters the town at its east end, and joins the Shaw Brook before it flows into the River Calder in the centre of the town.

SHAW BROOK.—This brook passes through the Chemical Works of Messrs. John Riley and Sons, Hapton. It enters the district from the south-east.

CASTLE CLOUGH BROOK.—Before it joins the river, it forms part of the boundary of the town on the south side.



**RAINFALL IN INCHES.**

MONTH.	REGISTERED AT CHURN CLOUGH. Height above Sea Level. 800 feet.			REGISTERED IN THE GROUNDS, GAWTHORPE HALL Height above Sea Level. 316 feet.		
	ins.			ins.		
January .....	4.42	...	...	...	...	4.81
February .....	4.12	...	...	...	...	3.99
March .....	3.94	...	...	...	...	4.36
April .....	5.14	...	...	...	...	4.63
May .....	5.61	...	...	...	...	5.56
June .....	1.70	...	...	...	...	2.23
July .....	7.56	...	...	...	...	5.67
August .....	2.69	...	...	...	...	2.03
September .....	2.64	...	...	...	...	2.63
October .....	1.54	...	...	...	...	1.61
November .....	2.48	...	...	...	...	2.14
December .....	2.67	...	...	...	...	2.95
	44.51	...	...	...	...	42.61

**POPULATION.**

The population at the Census of 1911 was 13,635. The Registrar-General estimates it at 12,903 for the year 1920. No exceptional movements have taken place in or out of the town, which would materially affect the population of the district.

**OCCUPATION.**

By far the largest number of workers are engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods. There are others employed in the neighbouring coal mines, chemical works, cycle works, etc. The number of cotton operatives is estimated at about 4,500.

**Factories, Workshops and Work-places.**—155 visits of inspection were paid to the Factories, Workshops and Work-places in the District, which were found to be in a satisfactory condition generally. Eleven contraventions were discovered and were attended to, except in the case of one workshop which is not used at present. Three Notifications were received from H.M.

Inspector of Factories respecting the cleansing of two workshops and female conveniences at one factory. No list of outworkers was received during the year.

**Smoke Observations.**— Eight smoke observations were taken, each being of 60 minutes' duration. In one instance the time limit allowed by the Council for the emission of black smoke, viz., 10 minutes in the hour, was exceeded. Black smoke was emitted in five instances in amounts varying from two to 17 minutes.

The following factories are on the register :—

Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills	...	...	...	...	18
Laundries	...	...	...	...	2
Cycle and Motor Works	...	...	...	...	2
Iron Works	...	...	...	...	3
Engineers	...	...	...	...	3
Blacksmiths	...	...	...	...	2
Joiners and Cabinet Makers	...	...	...	...	6
Letterpress Printers	...	...	...	...	4
Wheelwright	...	...	...	...	1
Cemical Works	...	...	...	...	1
Aerated Water Works	...	...	...	...	2
Mortar Mill Works	...	...	...	...	2
Reed Makers	...	...	...	...	2
Flock-cleaning Works	...	...	...	...	1
Gas Works	...	...	...	...	1
Destructor Works	...	...	...	...	1
Other Trades	...	...	...	...	5
TOTAL					56

The following is a list of Workshops on the register at the end of the year 1920 :—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Beer Bottler	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Basket Maker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cloggers and Boot and Shoe Repairers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Cycle Repairers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cooper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cabinet Maker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chemical Manufacturer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drysalters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2



Dressmakers ... ..	2
Harness Maker ... ..	1
Joiners ... ..	3
Marine Stores ... ..	4
Milliners ... ..	6
Monumental Mason ... ..	1
Motor Repairers ... ..	3
Painters ... ..	6
Photographer ... ..	1
Plasterer ... ..	1
Plumbers ... ..	4
Slaymaker ... ..	1
Slater ... ..	1
Tailors ... ..	10
Tripe Boilers ... ..	3
Watch Repairers ... ..	3
Wheelwrights ... ..	2
<hr/>	
TOTAL ... ..	96

## WORKPLACES :—

Chip and Fish Shops ... ..	16
Carriage Proprietors ... ..	4
Property Repairer ... ..	1
Restaurants ... ..	2
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TOTAL ... ..	23

**PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.**

The following are the Public Elementary Schools within the district which provide accommodation for 2,796 scholars :—

1. Padiham Council.
2. Padiham Green C.E.
3. Padiham Wesley.
4. Padiham St. Leonard's C.E.
5. Padiham St. John's R.C.
6. Padiham St. Matthew's C.E.

The average number of scholars on the books during the year ending December 31st, 1920, was 2,038, and the average attendance for the same period was 1,700, the percentage of attendance being 83.

The sanitary condition of the schools is good. All the schools are provided with fresh-water closets, except the Padiham Green C.E. Mixed School, which has pail closets.

Arrangements have been made by the Lancashire Education Authority for the education of Deaf and Blind children of the District. Three deaf and two blind children attended the Burnley Deaf and Blind School.

**The Women, Young Persons and Children Act, 1920**, became operative on January 1st, 1921. Section 1 of this Act provides that no child under 14 years of age shall be employed in any industrial undertaking, unless the child was so lawfully employed in such industry at the commencement of the Act, namely :—January 1st, 1921.

Thus in an industrial area like this, this Act practically abolishes half-time, and children will be compelled to attend school full-time up to the age of fourteen (14) years.

#### THE EDUCATION (ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1907.

The examination of children has been carried on by the Medical Inspectors of the County Staff. Scholars suffering from eye defects, adenoids, dental caries, scabies and ringworm are simply referred to their medical men for hospital treatment. Whilst some of these cases receive adequate treatment, others remain either untreated or only imperfectly treated. Apart from the consideration of the ill-health and suffering the child has to undergo for want of treatment, it may be pointed out that the exceedingly common malady, viz., tooth decay and the excessive growth of adenoids behind the nasal cavity, which is also fairly commonly observed in children, in addition to causing temporary or permanent ill-health, deafness, bronchitis and other respiratory diseases, etc., have been proved to have a detrimental effect on the intellectual development of child life.

#### HOUSING.

1. **General Housing Condition in the District.**—The total number of houses in the district is 3,170, of which 3,110 are for the working classes. No new houses were erected during the year. There are 10 houses in Bridge Street which, having been in the course of erection during the war, were left unfinished on account of the shortage of labour, material, etc.

During the year the Ministry of Health sanctioned the purchase of these houses and the land forming their site. Tenders were accepted for

their completion and the erection of an additional one, making a total of eleven houses. A scheme for the construction of 102 houses was prepared and the Ministry of Health has sanctioned :—

1. The lay out plan.
2. Road and Sewer plans.
3. House plans for 102 houses.
4. The purchase of 9 acres of land forming the site of the scheme.
5. The sale of a strip of land at the rear of Haddon and Palatine Place.
6. The acceptance of tenders for 20 houses of the parlour type with 3 bedrooms and a bath-room.
7. The carrying out of the street, sewer, and drainage works by direct labour.

In common with the rest of the country, trade depression appeared in the latter part of the year. This, however, caused no perceptible movement in the population and the dearth of houses still continued. Many a married couple has to live with other families or with parents, awaiting the erection of new houses. The shortage of houses is estimated at about 100, and when the above-mentioned scheme is completed, much hardship and inconvenience which is experienced by a number of householders, will disappear.

**2. Overcrowding.**—Overcrowding is observed here and there, partly due to large families being compelled to live in too small houses, and partly due to the fact of two or more families living in one house. It is impossible to deal satisfactorily with this nuisance unless ample housing accommodation is provided for the population.

There have been two cases of overcrowding which were, however, satisfactorily dealt with.

**3. Fitness of Houses.**—The general standard of housing in the district is good, with good lighting and ventilation. There are at least 376 back-to-back or single houses, most of them without through ventilation.

The following are the exact figures :—

	With through Ventilation.	Without.	Total.
Back-to-back-Houses .....	8	220	228
Back-to-earth Houses .....	—	12	12
Single-back Houses .....	91	45	136
			<hr/> 376

Many of the houses which were unfit for human habitation were demolished before the war. There still exist houses which are very old, with damp walls due to structural defects, dark and ill-ventilated low rooms, without or with only small defective back yards. These are really unfit for healthy living. With these defects one also finds remediable ones such as weathered outer walls, defective slating and chimney stacks, etc. On account of the high cost and shortage of labour and materials much difficulty was experienced in carrying on the work of remedying defects. To this must be added the lowness of rent which fails to bring a reasonable return for the capital. The defective condition of many houses is no doubt due to the owner's failing to exercise proper supervision of his property and allowing minor defects to grow into dilapidation, e.g., the timely pointing of chimney stacks, joints of the walls, and those between the window frames and walls would often prevent the penetration of damp into the interior of the house.

The houses have a good water supply from the Council's reservoir.

The closet accommodation is ample, but not very satisfactory in a large number of cases, no less than 1,417 being provided with excreta pails.

The refuse from the houses is destroyed in a satisfactory manner.

In conformity with the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, systematic inspection of 13 houses was made. They may be classified as follows\* :—

No.	Ventilation.	Description.
3 ...	Through .....	2 living-rooms and 2 bed-rooms
2 ...	„ .....	3 „ 2 „
1 ...	„ .....	4 „ 3 „
1 ...	„ .....	4 „ 4 „
3 ...	„ ..... single	1 „ 1 with a back door
3 ...	Without through, single	1 „ 1 without „

The three last mentioned houses were deemed unfit for human habitation. In respect of these representations were made, and the Council made closing orders in due course.

During the year the Sanitary Inspector reported 571 nuisances and sanitary defects. They consisted chiefly of obstructed waste-water closets, obstructed drains, sanitary conveniences in a foul state, defective closet pail doors, defective closet pails, offensive accumulations, houses in a dirty condition, etc.

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\* 155, 157, 159, Burnley Road ; 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, Veevers Street ; 76, 78, 80, Adamson Street ; 56 and 78, Church Street.



179 preliminary or informal notices were served upon owners or occupiers to abate nuisances or to remove sanitary defects. In the great majority of cases they were immediately complied with. In consequence of non-compliance 16 statutory notices had to be served, when all nuisances were abated. In no case was it found necessary to take legal proceedings in order to secure the abatement of nuisances.

4. **Unhealthy Areas.**—No areas were represented as unhealthy before the beginning of, or during the year, and hence no action was taken under Part I. or Part II. of the Housing Act of 1890, and no complaints were received during the year in regard to unhealthy areas.

5. **Bye-laws relating to Houses, to Houses-let-in-Lodgings, and to Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.**—No bye-laws exist, but it would be useful from a health point of view to frame bye-laws relating to houses-let-in-lodgings, tents, vans, sheds, etc., as there is certainly need for them in the district.

6. During the year persistent pressure was brought about by the Ministry of Health requiring the Council to hurry on the improvement schemes under Part I. and Part II. of the Housing Act of 1890, in order to clear the so-called unhealthy areas of the district. For this purpose I had to make a careful inspection of 102 houses and the Council spent a good deal of their time in drafting a scheme, but the Ministry had not apparently foreseen the difficult times ahead. They have, however, slackened their efforts and the scheme is, for the time being, dropped.

An Appendix with regard to Housing Conditions will be found on page 33.

### **SANITARY ACCOMMODATION AND SCAVENGING.**

The scavenging in the district consists of the removal and disposal of night soil from the pails, the removal and cremation of all house and trade refuse in the Destructor Works, and the cleansing of all roads, streets, etc. It is carried on under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector, who is also the Cleansing Superintendent.

The night soil is collected during the night in carts, which are conveyed direct to the chute near the Destructor Works. The chute is a hopper arrangement connected to the main outfall sewer and is flushed periodically by a flushing cistern, the sewage from the main sewer being utilised for the purpose of flushing. The contents of the pails are thus finally disposed of in the Sewage Works. There are no dwelling-houses in the neighbourhood of the chute, and a great nuisance, which at one time was created by the disposal of the night soil on the neighbouring farms, is now avoided.

Fish offal is collected from the various fish shops in covered galvanised pails, two pails being provided for this purpose by the dealers, so that the one containing the offal is taken away, and the other, previously cleansed and disinfected, is left with the dealer. It is disposed of four times a week in the Destructor Works.

Street cleansing is carried out largely by manual labour, with the assistance of the rotary machine broom, on an average two days a week.

The street gullies, of which there are about 1,800, are emptied on an average once a month.

During the year 9 new fresh-water closets were provided in place of 7 pail closets, 1 to a dwelling-house, 2 at the Perseverance Mill in place of latrines, and 2 at the Foundry Mill in place of trough closets. One fresh-water closet was constructed in connection with the Hall Hill Bakery, one at 24, St. Giles Street, and one at 176, Burnley Road, in place of a.W.W.C. One galvanised pail was replaced by a wooden pail.

Below is a tabulated record of the Sanitary Conveniences for the last four years :—

TYPE OF SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.	Year. 1917	Year. 1918	Year. 1919	Year. 1920
No. of Clean Water Closets .....	473	481	490	516
„ W.W. Closets (Tippers).....	1562	1562	1559	1558
„ Pails (galvanised iron) .....	11	10	10	9
„ Closet Pails (wooden) .....	1417	1417	1414	1408
„ Ash-tubs (wooden) .....	2264	2266	2265	2279
„ Ash-bins (galvanised iron) ...	653	654	657	660
„ Ash-pits .....	27	27	27	27

The time and labour wasted in drafting expensive improvement schemes would have been much better employed in preparing and carrying out a scheme for the abolition of these tubs of decomposing excreta lying in the close vicinity of dwelling-houses.

### SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

The sewerage and drainage of the district is constructed on the Combined System, storm, surface, and sub-soil water being taken together as far as possible to the Sewage Works. The gradients are good and the sewers consequently do not require flushing.



### DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE.

The Sewage Works, which are situated on the south side of the River Calder, cover an area of 10 acres. They consist of (1) two screening chambers, (2) six settling tanks each 40 feet by 40 feet by 5 feet deep, (3) three storm water tanks, 40 feet square by 5 feet deep, (4) three continuous percolating filters of graded furnace slag, varying from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 inches, each 100 feet in diameter and 4 feet 3 inches deep with a perforated containing wall of brick, and (5) three sludge pits, having an area of 2,340 square yards. The sprinklers have a  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inch head and the flow is automatically governed by a dosing chamber.

From the filters the sewage is carried on to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  acres of alluvial land which is underdrained. The effluent finally flows into the River Calder.

A copy of the Analyses of the samples of effluent taken during the year is given here. These appear in the Report presented to the Ribble Joint Committee by the Chief Inspector, Edward Halliwell, Esq., F.I.C.

# ANALYSIS OF EFFLUENT.

PARTS PER 100,000.

Sample No.	Taken	Treatment.	Chlorides in terms of Chlorine	Ammonia		Nitrates in terms of Nitrogen	Oxygen absorbed		After Incubation			
				Free	Alb.		In three minutes	In four hours	Oxygen absorbed three minutes	Nitrates in terms of Nitrogen		Dissolv'd oxygen taken up in 5 days at 18° C.
	1920											
W. 7086	Jan. 19	Final Effluent .....	5.2	1.43	.19	0	1.26	2.62	.94	0	3.87	Fair
W. 7160	Mar. 15	Do.	3.2	.51	.07	.72	.26	.88	.24	.66	2.04	Good
W. 7241	May 27	Do.	4.0	.25	.12	1.74	.52	1.08	.48	1.67	1.20	Good
W. 7307	July 26	Irrigation Storm Tank Effluent .....	2.4	.29	.09	1.42	.28	.82	.26	1.02	1.55	Good
W. 7409	Oct. 18	Final Effluent .....	7.0	.71	.14	2.9	.56	1.38	.46	2.7	2.20	Fair
W. 7461	Nov. 29	Do.	5.8	.33	.08	2.0	.28	.74	.24	2.5	1.12	Good
W. 7483	Dec. 16	Do.	7.4	2.05	.29	0	2.46	4.40	2.68	0	8.00	Bad

### WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of Padiham is good and is provided by the Council. It is primarily upland surface water. In addition there is a continuous flow of spring water all the year round.

There are two gathering grounds, viz., Churn Clough Area of 254 acres, and Stainscombe Area of 186 acres, both situated on the south side of Pendle Hill at an elevation of 800 to 1,500 feet above Ordnance Datum, and composed of millstone grit and yoredale rock. The Stainscombe Reservoir, which when completed, will have a holding capacity of 20,000,000 gallons, is intended mainly as a compensation reservoir in order to supply 115,800 gallons per day to Woodhouse Brook. The surplus will be impounded in the reservoir at Churn Clough. The Churn Clough Reservoir has a holding capacity of 121,000,000 gallons and receives about half the available supply from Stainscombe. When full, the depth of the water is  $63\frac{1}{4}$  feet.

### MILK SUPPLY.

In the district there are 10 cowkeepers (who are also purveyors of milk) using 16 cowsheds for the purpose of trade. The Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Register contains, in addition, the names of 23 purveyors of milk who import milk from farms outside the district.

The dairies and cowsheds have been visited 27 times by the Inspector of Nuisances. I have also inspected them during the year.

The Regulations made under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1885, are in force. Although the sanitary condition of the cowsheds is in many cases good, there are still exceptions, and every attempt is being made to enforce improvement in this direction.

It is satisfactory to note that during the year a new water service was laid to a farm which had an intermittent and insufficient water supply.

The cleanliness and wholesomeness of milk depend upon the physical condition of the cows and the personality of the purveyors or cowkeepers. During my visits I have found the cows usually well fed and in excellent health. The milk is no doubt clean and wholesome. There are, however, many other factors, e.g., the condition of udders, the milker's hands, kits, etc., which finally determine the quality of the milk before it reaches the consumer, and these are controlled by the personal habits of the cowkeeper. It is plainly impossible to supervise the production and distribution of milk with a view to insuring its purity.

**Tuberculosis Provisions embodied in Part 5 of the Urban District Council Act, 1908.**—I did not receive any notifications of Tuberculosis in a cow, neither did I take any sample of milk for bacteriological examination.

**Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1918.**—Mention was made in my previous report that a scheme for providing milk, etc., to expectant and nursing mothers and children was prepared at the end of 1919, and was approved by the Ministry of Health. It came into operation in December, 1919. Applications were invited from necessitous cases by advertising in the local paper. A sub-committee was appointed to consider each case and for this purpose meetings were held weekly in the commencement, and later once a fortnight. Out of 56 applications 15 were discarded and 41 were considered suitable cases. Out of the latter applications, 25 were made in respect of children under 5 years, 9 in respect of expectant mothers, and 7 in respect of nursing mothers. Milk was granted free, and each case was reconsidered at the expiration of a month. In the case of a child or a mother one pint daily was allowed, and in the case of more than one child or a mother and a child or children,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pints to 2 pints. As the milk was supplied quite free in every case, and never at  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{1}{4}$  price as provided in the order, a 2 pints limit was considered reasonable.

The price of milk varied between 8d. and 10d. and 5,669 quarts were disposed of during the year, costing about £200.

#### **SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1875 to 1899.**

Through the courtesy of Police Superintendent Cleal, I am able to give the following return under the Food and Drugs Acts:—

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SAMPLES PURCHASED IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF PADIHAM DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1920.

Number of Samples purchased.	Description of Food, etc.	Result of Analysis.
47      ...	Milk      ...	All samples were found upon analysis to be genuine.

#### **SLAUGHTERHOUSES.**

	In 1914.	In Jan., 1920.	In Dec., 1920.
Registered .....	8      ...	8      ...	8
Licensed .....	None      ...	None      ...	None
Total .....	8      ...	8      ...	8

To these, 69 visits have been paid during the year. During the war slaughtering was prohibited by the Ministry of Food in the majority of these slaughterhouses. The Order was, however, relaxed during the year and the occupier of each slaughterhouse applied for and obtained a licence from the Ministry to use their respective private slaughterhouses. Very little slaughtering had, however, taken place up to the end of the year, a large amount of the meat coming direct from the Public Abattoir at Burnley.

The quality of the meat inspected in the slaughterhouses has been good.

The following amount of unsound food from shops and stores was condemned as unfit for consumption and destroyed:—

Plaice and Codfish .....	196 lbs.
Boiled Mutton (canned) .....	36 „
Boiled Beef (canned) .....	16 „
Ox Tongue (canned) .....	8½ „
Beef (decomposed) .....	30 „
<hr/>	
Total .....	286½ „

### BAKEHOUSES.

No. on Register..... 21

These premises have been inspected. They were found to be in good sanitary condition. There are two underground bakehouses and they comply with the general sanitary requirements as laid down in Sections 97 to 101 of the Factories and Workshops Act, 1901.

### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are three tripedressers, and 6 visits were paid to the establishments, which were found to be in good condition. No by-laws are in force relating to this trade.

### FURNISHED ROOMS AND TRAVELLING VANS.

6 inspections of these were made. They were found to be maintained in a satisfactory manner. No by-laws exist in the district with regard to furnished rooms and travelling vans.



### COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

There are three registered common lodging-houses in the district. 26 visits of inspection were paid to these premises. Two contraventions were observed. These were remedied after notice had been served on the owner. In accordance with the by-laws, white-washing was done twice during the year.

A summary of work done in the Sanitary Department from January 1st to December 31st, 1920, will be found on page 35.

### LOCAL ACTS AND ADOPTIVE ACTS.

The following are the adoptive Acts in force in the District:—

1. The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.
2. The Public Health Acts (Amendment Act), 1890.

LOCAL ACTS:—

1. The Padiham Local Board Act, 1876.
2. The Padiham Waterworks Act, 1854.
3. The Padiham Water Act, 1874.
4. The Padiham Local Board Act, 1882.
5. The Padiham Local Board Act, 1889.
6. The Padiham Water Act, 1896.
7. The Padiham Urban District Council Act, 1908.

### BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATE.

The number of births registered was 288, of which 153 were male and 135 female. Among these, 21 births (15 male and 6 female) were illegitimate.

The birth-rate for the year was 22.3, while the birth-rate for the year 1919 was 15.2. The mean birth-rate for the previous 10 years (1910—1919) was 18.9.

The following table shows the number of births and the birth-rates per 1,000 population for the years 1910 to 1920:—



Year.	No. of Births.	Birth-rate per 1,000 population.
1910 .....	316 .....	22.57
1911 .....	307 .....	22.45
1912 .....	292 .....	21.12
1913 .....	334 .....	23.85
1914 .....	312 .....	22.08
1915 .....	240 .....	19.28
1916 .....	219 .....	17.11
1917 .....	192 .....	15.6
1918 .....	156 .....	13.1
1919 .....	197 .....	15.2
1920 .....	288 .....	22.3
1920 Birth-rate for England and Wales ...		25.4

#### NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS (EXTENSION) ACT, 1915.

BIRTHS NOTIFIED :— Live Births, 288		{ 151 M. 137 F. }	Still Births, 13	{ 4 M. 9 F. }
within 36 hours	„	263	„	13
By Midwives .....	223	By parents and doctors, 78		
within 36 hours ...	208	„	„	68

In strict compliance with this Act, all notifications of birth should be sent by post or delivered within 36 hours of the birth. 276 out of 301 notifications were received within the meaning of the Act, and the remaining 25 after the specified time. 4 births were not notified at all.

Among these, 13 (M 4, F 9) were still-born and 17 (M 13, F 4) were illegitimate. Nine mothers of illegitimate children were married women and 8 unmarried girls.

#### DEATHS AND DEATH-RATE.

The total number of deaths in the district was 161 (79 male and 82 female). Of these, 130 were registered in the district and the remaining 31 in other districts.

The Death-Rate for the year was 12.4 per 1,000 population, that for England and Wales for the same period being also 12.4. The number of deaths and the death-rate for the year 1919 were 190 and 15.3 respectively. The average death-rate for the ten years 1910 to 1919 was 15.5.

The following table gives the number of deaths and the death-rate since 1910 :—

Year.	Number of Deaths.		Death Rate.
1910 .....	222	.....	15.85
1911 .....	235	.....	17.18
1912 .....	196	.....	14.18
1913 .....	212	.....	15.14
1914 .....	216	.....	15.58
1915 .....	200	.....	16.08
1916 .....	182	.....	15.47
1917 .....	161	.....	14.6
1918 .....	179	.....	16.9
1919 .....	190	.....	15.3
1920 .....	161	.....	12.4
1920	England and Wales .....		12.4

#### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of deaths of infants under 1 year was 24 ; of these 15 were male and 9 female. There were two male illegitimate deaths. The Infantile Mortality Rate works out to 83 per 1,000 births. The Infantile Mortality Rate for England and Wales for 1920 was 80 per 1,000 births. The average Infantile Mortality Rate for the ten years 1910 to 1919 was 129.

The following table gives the rate of Infantile Mortality from 1910 to 1920 :—

Year.	No. of Infant Deaths.	No. of Infant Deaths per 1,000 births		
		Padiham.	England and Wales.	
1910 .....	42	.....	132	... 105
1911 .....	52	.....	169	... 130
1912 .....	34	.....	116	... 95
1913 .....	49	.....	146	... 109
1914 .....	44	.....	141	... 105
1915 .....	27	.....	112	... 110
1916 .....	25	.....	114	... 91
1917 .....	27	.....	140	... 97
1918 .....	22	.....	141	... 97
1919 .....	17	.....	86	... 89
1920 .....	24	.....	83	... 80

It is gratifying to note that the rate of Infant Deaths for the year 1920 was again the lowest on record.

The following is a list of the causes of death among infants :—

Congenital Disease and Debility .....	3
Premature Birth .....	3
Icterus Neonatorum.....	1
Gastro-Enteritis .....	3
Dyspepsia .....	1
Dentition Convulsions .....	1
Bronchitis and Pneumonia.....	4
Measles .....	1
Whooping Cough .....	1
Tubercular Disease .....	2
Acute Meningitis .....	2
Cellulitis of Face .....	1
Probably Convulsions—Uncertified .....	1
	--
Total .....	24

In looking through the above list, one finds that 6 deaths or 25 per cent. were due to Congenital Disease and Premature Birth, and 4 to Bronchitis and Pneumonia. Whooping Cough and Measles were responsible for 2 deaths and Tubercular Disease for 2. 4 deaths were caused by diseases of the stomach and intestines, probably due to injudicious dietary.

The age distribution of these cases was as follows :—

Under 1 month .....	10
One month .....	3
Two months .....	3
Three months .....	1
Four months .....	1
Five months .....	3
Six months .....	1
Seven months .....	1
Ten months .....	1
	—
	24

Ten infants out of 24 or 41 per cent. died before they were one month old, and 16 or 66 per cent. before they were three months old. It is quite apparent that an infant leads a precarious life in the hands of ignorant or unscrupulous parents. It becomes much harder as it grows older and

can stand slight indiscretions in dietary without serious injury to health. Child Welfare workers should bear this point in mind and use all their persuasive powers and other means at their command in order to see that the mother suckles her baby at least for the first three months of its life.

### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE WORK.

This work is carried on by the local Sanitary Authority through their officials: (1) a Medical Officer to the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, and (2) a Health Visitor; also by a voluntary association called the "Mothers' and Babies' Welcome Committee."

### INFANT CONSULTATIONS.

Consultations were held as usual on Wednesdays at 2-30 p.m., at West Bank House. The Centre was closed on two occasions, viz., August 14th and December 29th. 97 children put in 925 attendances, about 10 attendances per session. Of this number 83 children were brought to the Centre for the first time in the year 1920.

In the previous year 93 children attended, paying 902 visits, and 56 of these were new ones.

Out of the 83 children, 45 were breast fed, 35 bottle fed, and in the remaining three cases breast feeding was supplemented by bottle feeding. The following are some of the reasons for resorting to artificial feeding:—

REASONS.	No. of Cases.
Mother's milk too poor .....	1
Mother's illness .....	3
No breast milk .....	6
Milk ceased .....	2
Insufficient breast milk .....	6
Mother's milk did not agree .....	3
Mother compelled to work.....	1
Inability of child to suck .....	1
Advice of doctor .....	2

Out of the 35 artificially-fed infants examined, 6 were found to be normal.

The following are some of the reasons for which advice was sought:—

DISEASE OR SYMPTOMS.	No. of Cases.
Constipation .....	3
„ and Malnutrition .....	3
Malnutrition .....	10
Inflamed Cyst .....	1
Malnutrition and vomiting.....	1
Crying .....	1
Eczema .....	1
Whooping Cough and Broncho-Pneumonia ...	1
Diarrhœa .....	1
Bronchitis .....	3
	—
	25

Among the remaining 48 breast fed infants, thirteen were found to be normal. The following are some of the ailments for which they were brought to the Centre :—

Constipation .....	10
Diarrhœa .....	3
Excoriated Buttocks .....	1
Vomiting .....	1
Malnutrition .....	2
Ulcers of mouth .....	1
Constipation and crying .....	1
Flatulence .....	1
Incessant Crying .....	3
Mastitis .....	1
Bronchitis .....	5
Rickets .....	1

During the examinations the following defects or diseases were found :—

Phimosis .....	16
Umbilical Hernia .....	8
Adenoids .....	6
Cataract .....	1

#### HEALTH VISITING.

During the year the Health Visitor paid 2,421 visits to the homes of :—

1. Infants under 1 year .....	1742
2. Infants between ages of 1 to 5 years .....	223
3. Expectant mothers .....	25
4. Persons applying or receiving milk under Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1918 .....	431
	<hr/>
Total .....	2421

Out of the total number of visits (1,742) paid to the homes of infants under 1 year, 262 were paid for the first time about a fortnight after birth. They were visited frequently with the object of tending and supervising their health and well-being, and the remaining 1,480 visits were taken up by this work.

At the first visits paid about a fortnight after birth, it was ascertained that out of the 292 babies born alive, 159 were breast-fed and 101 artificially fed, and 15 were having breast milk as well as other milk. In the case of the remaining 17, the mode of feeding was not ascertained; only two out of the 17 illegitimate children were breast-fed.

Artificial feeding consisted of cow's milk, 87; Glaxo, 8; Cow and Gate, 2; Nestlé's Milk, 4.

The reasons why artificial feeding was resorted to in these cases were given as follows:—

Insufficient breast milk .....	8
Mother returning to work .....	13
Mother considered herself too weak .....	3
Abscess of breast .....	2
Depressed nipples .....	2
No breast milk .....	51
Illness of mother .....	12
Baby had Thrush .....	1
Mother did not wish to suckle .....	5
Advice of doctor or midwife .....	4

---

101

The occupations of the mothers of these infants were as follows:—



Housewives .....	165
Weavers .....	98
Winders .....	16
Cardroom workers .....	3
Charwoman .....	1
Waitress .....	1
Ringspinners .....	3
Laundresses .....	2
Dressmaker .....	1
Worker in Print Works .....	1
„ Paper Mill .....	1
<hr/>	
Total .....	292

Thirteen still-born infants were born of 12 mothers. Four of these mothers had 3 previous still-births, three had 4, and one had eight previous still-births. Nothing could be ascertained with regard to the remaining 4 mothers.

Five of these eight had difficult labours and one mother suffered from Diabetes and died. Seven of the still-births were stated to be full-time and one premature (7 months).

Enquiries were made as to the feeding, etc., of the infants who died before they were a year old. Out of 7 infants whose ages ranged between a few hours to a fortnight, nothing could be ascertained as to the feeding of two. One child was breast-fed, two were artificially fed and the remaining two did not live long enough to have any nourishment.

Of the remaining 17 infants 12 were artificially fed, 4 breast fed, and it was not possible to ascertain the mode of feeding of the 17th infant.

It is noteworthy that while 63 per cent. of infants born were breast-fed, 75 per cent. of the infants who died between the age of 2 weeks and 1 year were artificially fed. These figures conclusively prove that a mother who, for some reason or another, discards the suckling of her child in favour of artificial feeding, does it at considerable risk to the life of her infant.

#### THE MOTHERS' AND BABIES' WELCOME COMMITTEE.

The work of this committee is much appreciated by the mothers. At the weekly consultations the members weigh the babies, keep all necessary records, look after the toddlers, and provide tea for the mothers. The committee, in addition, has charge of drug and clothing stalls and a "Woolly

Brigade," which consists of ladies who knit vests and other garments for infants. These garments are sold to mothers at cost price, and in certain needy cases are given away.

They possess a small library which contains about 66 books relating to the welfare and health of children and mothers, and other welfare work. These books are greatly appreciated by the mothers, and thus serve a useful educational purpose among them.

Their sewing department continues to make progress, and much useful work is being done in the teaching of domestic economy. The following account from the Sixth Annual Report of the Committee would be of interest :—

" Mrs. Hargreaves reports that the sewing this year has been of a high quality. The mothers have worked enthuſiſtically and willingly. Miss Kay-Shuttleworth for some weeks taught fancy stitching, which proved a delight to all.

This work enables mothers to decorate garments and so add beauty to utility. A request was afterwards made to Mrs. Hargreaves to teach the mothers tatting. After six months' instruction in this most difficult task the mothers proved themselves efficient.

The cutting-out, especially of Infants' Model Garments, has been very successful and more popular than usual. Not quite so much cutting down and re-modelling has been done this year on account of the difficulty in obtaining cast-off garments.

Millinery has been introduced and it is hoped this branch will prove useful and interesting. The work shown by the mothers on Baby Day was of an exceptionally high quality and won the admiration of all visitors.

The Superintendents were very much encouraged by the high quality of the work, and by the way the mothers responded in bringing their work for exhibition."

The Pram Department possesses 8 prams, which are loaned to mothers at a charge of 1/- per month ; fireguards, baths, and a spinal chair for the use of crippled children. All these may be borrowed when necessary.

The committee used to supply milk and other articles of food in necessitous cases to expectant mothers and children, but as the Council organised the supply of milk to mothers and children, this was discontinued.

**The League of Guardian Mothers** continues to make good progress. the members' engaging themselves in social service. They appoint their own sick visitors, who visit sick mothers and take some nourishment, flowers, etc., with them. They also make grants to mothers in straitened circumstances, and pay the return railway fare for mothers (5 last year) who can avail themselves of the free holidays given by the Co-operative Holidays Association.

Several lectures and demonstrations were given on mothercraft, laundry work, millinery, etc.

The Mothers' and Babies' Welcome Committee have endeared themselves to the mothers by their zeal for social service. The various departments carry on their work remarkably well. Their fervid devotion to duty is a source of inspiration to all who come in contact with them. Without doubt they compose a band of patriotic social workers.

During the year the Hon. Miss R. B. Kay-Shuttleworth resigned the Chairmanship and Mrs. Joseph Hargreaves, J.P., was appointed in her place.

On October 2nd, 1920, the Annual Gathering took place at the Hall Hill Sunday School, and Mrs. Starkie, of Huntroyde Hall, gave 20 Mothercraft Prizes of 10/- each to mothers. There were many other prizes distributed to winners in various competitions, e.g., laundry work, knitted and cut-down garments, toy making, and other novelties.

### **NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

On receipt of the notification of an Infectious Disease, the infected house is visited with the object of investigating the source of infection or the discovery of any insanitary condition. Disinfectants are supplied along with printed leaflets, dealing with the nature of infection and precautions to be taken. During the period of infection the house remains under supervision. At the termination of the illness or after the removal of the patient to the Sanatorium, the house is disinfected under the personal supervision of the Sanitary Inspector.

For most purposes a formalin lamp is used, sometimes the formalin spray and sometimes both. Bedding and articles of clothing are disinfected at Burnley by arrangement with the Burnley Corporation.

The arrangement with the Public Health Laboratory of Manchester for the free examination of pathological specimens continues to be in force. The outfits are kept at the residence of the Medical Officer of Health and also at the Council Offices, for the use of medical practitioners.

Diphtheria Antitoxin is also supplied free of charge.

A copy of the report on examinations made during the year will be found on page 36.

The following table gives the number of cases of Notifiable Infectious Diseases that occurred in the district, those removed to the Hospital or Sanatorium, and the number of deaths occurring in the Sanatorium:—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.	No. Notified.	No. sent to Sanatorium.	Deaths in Sanatorium.
Diphtheria and Membranous			
Croup .....	7	3	Nil.
Scarlet Fever .....	13	11	Nil.
Erysipelas .....	11	2	Nil.
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis .....	—	—	Nil.
Poliomyelitis .....	—	—	Nil.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	5	—	Nil.
Encephalitis Lethargica .....	1	—	Nil.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	10	5	5
Other Forms of Tuberculosis ...	12	—	2
Typhoid Fever .....	—	—	Nil.
Continued Fever .....	1	—	Nil.
Puerperal Fever .....	1	1	1
Pneumonia .....	19	—	Nil.
Malaria .....	1	—	Nil.
Dysentery .....	1	—	Nil.
	—	—	—
	82	22	8

#### SMALLPOX.

This disease appeared in the district in epidemic form in the years 1902 and 1903, when 65 cases were notified, and in the following two years there were 6 cases. Fortunately, no cases have occurred since 1905, although it has appeared in epidemic form in other parts of the country.

Infant vaccination has been much neglected in recent years. During the year the total number of successful vaccinations under the age of 14 years was 127, and there were 204 on the register still unvaccinated.

#### DIPHTHERIA.

There were 7 cases of diphtheria, all of whom recovered. The Council provides free bacteriological examination of throat swabs, and fresh serum



is kept in stock and supplied free of any charge. It is to be regretted that the medical practitioners do not make sufficient use of the Council's offer.

### SCARLET FEVER.

There were 13 notifications of this disease ; all the patients recovered. They were all mild and isolated cases.

### TYPHOID OR ENTERIC FEVER.

No case of this disease was notified. In looking through the causes of death on page 37, one finds that Enteric Fever was responsible for 2 deaths. Two cases were notified as suffering from Continued Fever, one in 1919 and the other in 1920, the former died in January, 1920, and the cause of death was certified as Typhoid Fever, while the cause of death in the second case was certified as Paratyphoid Fever. The Registrar-General has included in the Table of Causes of Death, both these deaths as having occurred from Enteric Fever.

### ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

A five years old boy contracted this disease in October, 1920. He was treated at home. On recovery he developed insomnia. He would keep awake all night and sleep during the day. At the time of writing he is much better, sleeping most of the night, though waking up for a short time once or twice, and during the day still sleeping for a few hours. With the exception of an injury to the head at school a few days before the illness started, nothing abnormal could be found that would account for the incidence of this disease.

### OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Five children were notified as suffering from this disease. All of them were cured.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

Ten cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified and 7 deaths (6 male and 1 female) occurred from this disease. The Phthisis death rate was .54, while for the year 1919 it was .88. There were 12 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 7 deaths, giving a Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rate of .38. The death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis was .92 per thousand population ; it was 1.2 in 1919.

## CANCER AND MALIGNANT DISEASE.

This disease accounted for 11 deaths (5 male and 6 female), representing a Malignant Disease Death Rate of .85 per 1,000 population. It was 1.04 in 1919.

## THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

These are Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, "Fever" (i.e., Typhus, Typhoid, and Simple Continued Fever) and Diarrhœa. There were three deaths from Measles, 1 from Diphtheria, 1 from Whooping Cough, 2 from Typhoid Fever, and 4 from Diarrhœa, the total number being 11 deaths. The epidemic or Zymotic Disease Rate works out to .85 per 1,000 population. This was .24 in 1919.



## APPENDIX I.

**HOUSING CONDITIONS.**

## STATISTICS.

Year ended 31st December, 1920.

## 1.—GENERAL.

(1) Estimated population .....	12,903
(2) General death-rate .....	12.4
(3) Death-rate from tuberculosis .....	.92
(4) Infantile Mortality .....	83
(5) Number of dwelling-houses of all classes .....	3170
(6) Number of working-class dwelling-houses .....	3110
(7) Number of new working-class houses erected .....	None

## 2.—UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

**I.—Inspection.**

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public health or Housing Acts) .....	102
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 .....	13
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .....	3
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.....	None

**II.—Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices.**

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	None
---	------

**III.—Action under Statutory Powers.**

## A. PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 28 OF THE HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &amp;C., ACT, 1919.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .....	None
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit—	
(a) by owners .....	None
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners .....	None
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close .....	None

## B. PROCEEDINGS UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .....	416
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied—	
(a) by owners .....	390
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners .....	1

## C. PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTIONS 17 AND 18 OF THE HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &amp;C., ACT, 1909.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders .....	3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made .....	3
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit .....	None
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.....	None
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Deomolition Orders .....	None

## 3.—UNHEALTHY AREAS.

Areas represented to the Local Authority with a view to Improvement Schemes under (a), Part I., or (b), Part II., of the Act of 1890 :—

(1) Name of area .....	None
(2) Acreage .....	None
(3) Number of working-class houses in area .....	None
(4) Number of working-class persons to be displaced .....	None

4.—Number of houses not complying with the building byelaws erected with consent of Local Authority under section 25 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919 ..... None

## 5.—Staff engaged on housing work :—

Inspector of Nuisances with his usual duties and also those of an officer designated under the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.

## APPENDIX II.

**SUMMARY OF WORK DONE IN THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT.**

JANUARY 1ST, 1920, TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1920.

Inspection for Nuisances and Miscellaneous Visits .....	1091
Visits to Factories .....	33
,, Workshops .....	100
,, Workplaces .....	22
,, Slaughterhouses .....	69
,, Cowsheds and Dairies .....	27
,, Common Lodging Houses.....	26
,, Houses-let-in-Lodgings, Vans .....	14
,, Stables, etc. ....	105
,, Infectious Diseases .....	58
Number of rooms disinfected after Infectious disease .....	24
,,         ,,         ,,         Tuberculosis .....	18
Number of articles disinfected by steam .....	92
Inspection re Housing and Town Planning Act .....	13
Re-inspection         ,,         ,,         ,, .....	40
Smoke Observations .....	8
Preliminary Letters and Notices sent out .....	179
Statutory Notices served .....	16
Whitewash Brushes lent out .....	410

## APPENDIX III.

## UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR 1920  
FOR PADIHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MONTH.	Diphtheria.		Typhoid Fever.		Human Tuberculosis Sputum.	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
January .....	3	...	.....	...	.....	...
February .....		...	.....	...	.....	...
March .....		...	.....	...	.....	...
April .....		...	.....	...	.....	...
May .....	1	...	.....	...	2	...
June .....	1	...	.....	...	.....	...
July .....		...	1	...	.....	...
August .....		...	.....	...	.....	...
September .....		...	.....	...	.....	...
October .....	2	1	.....	...	.....	...
November .....	1	...	.....	...	1	...
December .....	1	...	.....	...	1	1
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	9	1	1	...	4	1

## VARIOUS INVESTIGATIONS.

Refer. No.	Nature.	No. of Samples.
C.s.f., 1177 .....	Cerebro-Spinal Fluid .....	1

The total number of Specimens submitted for examination was 15.

## APPENDIX IV.

### CAUSES OF DEATH IN PADIHAM URBAN DISTRICT, 1920.

Causes of Death.											Males.	Females
ALL CAUSES (Civilians only) ... ..											79	82
1	Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
2	Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
3	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
4	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
6	Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
7	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
8	Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
9	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1
10	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
11	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
12	Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6
13	Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
14	Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
15	Organic Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	13
16	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	12
17	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
18	Other Respiratory Diseases...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
19	Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
20	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
21	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
21A	Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
22	Nephritis and Bright's Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
23	Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
24	Parturition, apart from Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
25	Congenital Debility, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
26	Violence, apart from suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
27	Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
28	Other defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	26
29	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Special Causes (included above)												
	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
	Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age :												
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	9
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
TOTAL BIRTHS												
	Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	129
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	6
Population (for Births and Deaths)											12,903	



## APPENDIX V.

## BIRTH AND MORTALITY STATISTICS.

PADIHAM.	Per 1,000 of Population.								Rate of Deaths under 1 year to 1,000 Births.
	Birth- rate.		Death- rate.		Epidemic Death- rate.		Phthisis Death- rate.		
1920 .....	22.3	...	12.4	...	0.85	...	0.54	...	83
1919 .....	15.2	...	15.3	...	0.24	...	0.88	...	86
Mean of 10 years, 1910-1919 .....	18.9	...	15.5	...	1.26	...	1.00	...	129
Increase or Decrease, in 1920 on—									
Previous Year .....	7.1	...	—2.9	...	0.61	...	—0.34	...	—3
Ten Years' Average .....	3.4	...	—3.1	...	—0.41	...	—0.46	...	—46

# APPENDIX VI.

## BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1920.

(Provisional figures. Provisional Populations estimated to the middle of 1920 have been used for the purposes of this Table.)

	Birth-rate per 1,000 Total Population.	Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Population.										Rate per 1,000 Births.		Percentage of Total Deaths			
		All Causes.	Ent'ric Fever	Small pox.	Meas-les.	Scarlet Fever	Whoop ing-cough	Diph-theria	Influ-enza.	Vio-lence	Diar'hœa and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under One year.	Deaths in Public Institutions	Certi-fied Causes	Inq'st Cases	Uncer-tified Cause of Death	
England and Wales	25.4	12.4	0.01	0.00	0.19	0.04	0.11	0.15	0.28	0.48	8.3	80	24.3	92.2	6.6	1.2	
96 Great Towns, including London (Census populat'ns exceeding 50,000) 148 Smaller Towns (Census popul'tns 20,000—50,000) London ... ..	26.2	12.5	0.01	0.00	0.22	0.04	0.14	0.16	0.31	0.43	10.4	85	31.3	92.2	7.1	0.7	
	24.9	11.3	0.02	0.00	0.19	0.03	0.10	0.14	0.27	0.38	7.8	80	16.5	93.2	5.3	1.5	
	26.5	12.4	0.01	0.00	0.22	0.05	0.17	0.22	0.30	0.47	9.5	75	46.8	91.2	8.6	0.2	

## VITAL STATISTICS FOR TWENTY TOWNS.

Name of District	Population	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality.	Zymotic Death Rate	Phthisis, Death Rate	Malignant Disease, Death Rate	Mean Death Rate of 10 years 1910—1919
Accrington .....	45,398	19.1	13.3	96	.48	.61	1.16	13.65
Barrowford .....	5,642	22.7	12.7	78	.70	.17	*	012.8
Brierfield .....	8,764	19.6	11.1	87	.79	1.25	1.25	13
Burnley .....	105,030	23.3	14.16	129	.65	.72	1.11	16.8
Church .....	6,732	25.1	12.3	88	.74	.29	1.3	15.2
Clayton-le-Moors ..	8,789	21.7	12.7	94	.11	.56	1.2	14.6
Cobne .....	26,876	19.42	11.75	91	.55	.7	.8	13.8
Farnworth .....	28,925	24.2	12.9	125.3	1.0	.7	.7	15.4
Fleetwood .....	18,905	18.67	11.46	116.14	.49	.71	.77	13.1
Great Harwood .....	14,000	22.7	11.1	70	.48	.36	*	12.2
Horwich .....	16,286	21.03	12.3	94	.59	.70	1.3	11.9
Kearsley .....	9,743	24.3	12.7	118.1	.2	.2	1.2	14.4
Kirkham .....	3,829	25.8	11.7	30	.26	1.04	.07	17.3
Lytham .....	10,414	15.8	12.4	36	.1	.7	*	—
Nelson .....	43,095	16.08	9.5	77	.3	.62	—	11.5
<b>Padiham</b> .....	<b>12,903</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>.85</b>	<b>.54</b>	<b>.85</b>	<b>15.5</b>
Oswaldtwistle .....	14,942	23.2	12.5	69.16	.40	.66	1.05	14.7
Ramsbottom .....	15,283	17.9	12.1	94	.52	.85	1.09	15.4
Royton .....	17,600	25.05	13.41	95	—	.71	—	16.8

\* No Return was received.

Atherton .....	20,354	24.1	12.1	109	—	.73	—	14
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## APPENDIX VIII.

**The Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with  
FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.****1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.**

(Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances)

Premises.	Inspections.	Number of			
			Written Notices.	Prosecutions	
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	33	...	—	...	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) .....	100	...	—	—	—
Workplaces .....	22	...	—	...	—
	—		—		—
Total .....	155	...	—	...	—

**2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND  
WORKPLACES.**

Number of Defects.

Particulars.	Found.	Remedied.	Number of			
			Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Prosec't'ns		
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :						
Want of cleanliness .....	6	...	6	...	—	—
Want of ventilation .....	1	...	—	...	—	—
Overcrowding .....	—	...	—	...	—	—
Want of drainage of floors .....	—	...	—	...	—	—
Other nuisances .....	—	...	—	...	—	—
Sanitary accommodation :						
Insufficient .....	1	...	1	...	—	—
Unsuitable or defective .....	10	...	10	...	—	—
Not separate for sexes .....	—	...	—	...	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :						
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) .....	—	...	—	...	—	—
Breach of special sanitary require- ments for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) .....	—	...	—	...	—	—
Other offences (including offences re- lating to outwork, which are included in Part 3 of this Report	—	...	—	...	—	—
Total .....	18	...	17	...	—	—

## 3.—HOME WORK.

List received from Employers ..... Nil.

## 4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year.

Bakers .....	20	Monumental Masons .....	1
Beer Bottler .....	1	Milliners .....	6
Basket Maker ..	1	Motor Repairers .....	3
Cloggers and Boot repairers ...	15	Painters .....	6
Cycle Repairers .....	2	Photographer .....	1
Cooper .....	1	Plasterer .....	1
Chemical Manufacturer .....	1	Plumbers .....	4
Cabinet Maker .....	1	Tailors.....	10
Drysalter .....	2	Slaymaker .....	1
Dressmakers .....	2	Slater .....	1
Harness Maker .....	1	Watch Repairer .....	3
Joiners .....	3	Wheelwrights.....	2
Marine Stores .....	4	Tripe Boilers .....	3

Total number of Workshops on Register..... 96

## 5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class. Number.

Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—

Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Acts (s.133. 1901)	—
Notified by H.M. Inspector .....	3
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector .....	3
Other .....	—
Underground Bakehouses (s.101) in use at the end of the year.....	1





